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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MAY, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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**NUMISMATIST**  
**1128 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.**

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**THE**  
**UNITED STATES CENTS**  
**OF THE YEAR**  
**1794**

**By S. HUDSON CHAPMAN**

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Member of the American Numismatic Association,  
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,  
The Archaeological Institute, etc.

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**1128 Spruce Street**  
**PHILADELPHIA**

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## U. S. Pattern and Experimental Coins.

By P. C. CLARK.

(A paper read at the meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club,  
Cleveland, Ohio, held March 14, 1923.)

Pattern coins are of great interest, because they show the many attempts of the engravers to evolve new types, oftentimes with new composition, or to produce a new coin. They may be divided into two groups: First, the trial pieces, or coins struck from the same dies as those of the regular issues, but made of other metals; and second, the experimental pieces, in which the engraver endeavors to develop a more artistic or a less easily counterfeited coin. Trial pieces of every issue struck at the mint must be reserved, and once a year these pieces are weighed and assayed by a commission appointed for that purpose.

This question sometimes occurs to the coin collector: "Why are the pattern coins often so much more beautiful and interesting in design than similar coins to be found in circulation?" The answer is plain: Mint engravers of the highest type, such as Gobrecht, Paquet, Longacre and the two Barbers, have designed coins of rare beauty that have never gotten beyond the experimental stage, for any change in the design of our coinage must be referred to the Coinage Committee of Congress. This committee has frequently rejected the best designs and adopted the poorest.

The first pattern coin struck at the mint was probably the half disme (deem) of 1792. The metal in this coin was taken from the melted private plate of Washington. About this time the little copper cent with the silver centre was made. Quite a few of these were found some years ago when excavations were being made next to the old Mint buildings in Philadelphia.

None of the pattern coins made in 1792 was adopted.

In 1794 a very significant and important event took place, an event of interest not only to the numismatist but to all the people in the country. In that year the first United States dollar was coined, the first trial piece being struck in copper.

The only United States platinum pieces were made in 1814. These were two half dollars struck from the regular dies. On the reverse of one of them is engraved the word "Platina," and on the obverse several P's are punched.

In 1837 Congress passed a law reducing the weight of the dollar and half dollar, and in the preceding year a number of pattern coins were struck in anticipation of this. A former engraver of bank notes, seals, etc., Christian Gobrecht, made most of the dies for the very beautiful pieces which were struck in that year. His figure of Liberty seated was, in fact, used on the United States dollar until 1878, and on the smaller silver coins until 1891. In this same year, 1836, the patterns of the first gold dollar and the first two-cent pieces were made. However, the regular coins of these denominations were not struck until many years later. The trial pieces were of various metals, such as silver, copper, tin and an alloy of gold and silver.

The first double eagle was struck in 1849, and one pattern was made in gold. This piece is in the Philadelphia Mint collection, and many unsuccessful efforts have been made to buy it.

The pattern for the flying eagle cent was struck in 1856, and I have here a specimen in copper-nickel.

About this time Dr. J. T. Barclay claimed to have discovered a way to



thwart counterfeiters and prevent deterioration of coins. His idea seems to have been to make the coins more concave. He was given a small apartment in the Philadelphia Mint and was provided with bullion by the director. The Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee of two to investigate Dr. Barclay's processes. The following is an extract from their report:

"It has not been in our power, because of a lack of sufficient funds, to have prepared in complete detail and finish a specimen coin to submit to the department. To make a single such piece, blending that perfection of artistic design and mechanical execution which would commend it for acceptance with the protective features which Dr. Barclay desires to incorporate, would require the construction of machinery on a scale and at a cost inadequate for regular minting business, and, of course, not to be attempted in a preliminary experimental inquiry."

In 1860, nevertheless, the pattern coins were made with a peculiar concavity which exemplifies Dr. Barclay's idea.

The motto "In God We Trust," which now appears on all our coins, was the result of a letter written by a Pennsylvania clergyman to the Secretary of the Treasury. The gentleman deplored the absence of any recognition of a divine protection on our coins. Various experiments were made in an endeavor to secure a motto embracing the desired thought in a phrase short enough to be placed on the smaller coins. In 1861 a few patterns were struck bearing the words "God Our Trust." This was changed shortly after to the present model.

In 1867 the engravers experimented with an aluminum five-cent piece, and they carried out the theory of giving full intrinsic value. The piece was as large as a half eagle and four times as bulky as the silver five-cent piece.

In 1867 a monetary convention was held in Paris to fix upon an international gold piece. As a result of this, in 1868 the Philadelphia Mint struck a pattern, in copper and aluminum, of a \$5 or 25-franc piece. A similar coin was struck in gold at the French mint. At the convention it was agreed to make the French franc the basis of the international piece. This necessitated reducing the value of the United States five-dollar gold piece and the British sovereign. The British delegate opposed this and proposed the use of the United States gold dollar as a basis.

A bill was introduced in Congress at this time concerning these changes in the United States \$5 gold piece and the issue of coins of other denominations to conform with the international coinage. The bill was defeated.

An experiment was made in 1869 to make a silver coin which would be lighter in weight than previous ones. The results of this are called the "Standard Silver Series" and the coins were half dollars, quarters and dimes. A new alloy was also tried out in this year but proved unsuccessful.

We find a second attempt at solving the problem of an international monetary system in 1874. Messrs. Adams and Woodin say of this experiment: "The second pattern piece to be made for international use was dated 1874. This was struck at the instance of Dana Bickford, of New York city. Mr. Bickford, while on an European tour, experienced much trouble in exchanging the money of one country for that of another. Upon his return he suggested a design to the Director of the Mint, Dr. Henry Lindeman, that would fulfill the purposes of ready exchange in various countries. One of these designs was adopted on a pattern coin struck at the mint in 1874, of the denomination of \$10. This was struck in gold, copper, nickel, and in aluminum. The idea was not approved.

The first 20-cent piece pattern was struck in 1874, and I have here a specimen of one in copper.

Two very unusual and beautiful patterns were made in 1877, namely, the \$50 gold pieces. They were designed by William Barber and were the only pieces of that denomination ever made at the mint.

In 1878 several patterns were made for Dr. Wheeler W. Hubbell's new composition, goloid. I will again quote Messrs. Adams and Woodin on the advantages of goloid:

"This was a compound of gold, silver, and copper in such proportions that the silver would bear to the gold a ratio of sixteen to one, so that the metals could not be separated, and thus make a legal tender in payment of all debts and duties. The object was to destroy the rivalry between gold and silver. The size of the silver containing a certain proportion of gold would be reduced from that of the regular silver dollar, and the gold and



silver were introduced into the composition in such proportions that two of the proposed goloid dollars would contain exactly a dollar's worth of gold and a dollar's worth of silver. As the expense of parting the two metals would make such a proceeding prohibitive, it was thought that by this means the coins would not be melted down for use in manufactures."

The disadvantages were many, according to the mint officials. They objected to the use of goloid on the grounds that it was too nearly the same in color as the standard silver dollar, that it might be easily imitated and that the only way to test the coin would be to find the specific gravity, which was a slow process. It was also said that there would be great danger in making the coins of a mixture of two metals, either ingots or clippings.

Among the patterns of the year 1879 we find those made for the coins of the metric series, which was being considered at the same time as the question of the goloid composition. The Stella, or \$4 piece, was one of the most important of these. It was thought favorable because its value nearly corresponded to several foreign pieces.

There was also a metric \$20 piece which was very beautiful, and both it and the \$4 piece were the work of Dr. Hubbell. Charles E. Barber also designed some patterns of the \$4 piece.

The Coinage Committee of Congress returned a report approving completely of both of these pieces, although they were not adopted.

The Public Library affords very little information on the subject of pattern, trial and experimental coins. In 1913 Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin published a book entitled "United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces," which is a work giving a list of all pattern, trial and experimental coins issued by the United States Mint from 1792 up to the time of its publication. It traces very carefully the many phases of coin development in the United States, which so closely follows the historical development of the country. This book is the source of much of the information that I have used in this paper.

## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

### PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

### GEORGIA (Continued).

#### DARIEN.

##### Bank of Darien, Parent Bank.

- 349. 25c. Have no description.
- 350. \$1. Have no description.
- 351. \$1. Have no description.
- 352. \$3. Have no description.
- 353. \$5. Have no description.
- 354. \$10. C., 10 and TEN at top. R., portrait of Washington, TEN above and below. L., Samson and the lion above, portrait of Franklin below, 1835.
- 355. \$20. Have no description.

#### DUBLIN.

##### Freeman H. Rowe's Bank.



**EATONTON.****Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.**

- 356. \$5. Same as No. 16.
- 357. \$5. Same as No. 17.
- 358. \$10. Same as No. 18.
- 359. \$10. Same as No. 178.
- 360. \$20. Same as No. 19.
- 361. \$20. Same as No. 20.
- 362. \$100. Same as No. 182.

**FORSYTHE.****Bennier Pye's Bank.****Monroe Railroad and Banking Company, Branch.**

- 363. \$100. C., spread eagle on shield, 100 each side. R. and L., 100 across; medallion on four corners. 1839.

**GREENSBOROUGH.****Bank of Greensborough.**

- 364. \$1. C., train at depot. R., portrait of girl, 1 above. L., man, horse, cart and two negroes, ONE above.
- 365. \$1. Have no description.
- 366. \$2. C., 2. R., female seated, 2 above. L., negro carrying a basket of cotton, 2 above.
- 367. \$5. C., lumbering scene, three men passing a chain around a log. R., two men gathering corn, 5 above. L., man shearing sheep, boy holding a ram, child looking on, 5 above.
- 368. \$5. Same as No. 367, but has FIVE in red.
- 369. \$10. R., female seated, shield, etc., 10 above. L., female seated under a tree, 10 above.

**Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.****C. M. Davis' Bank.****GRIFFIN.****A Merritt's Bank.****Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.****Exchange Bank of the State of Georgia.**

- 370. \$1. C., man on horseback, negroes picking cotton, 1 each side. R., Justice seated, 1 above. L., female seated, ONE above; 1 1 and ONE ONE outlined in red lathework covering entire note.
- 371. \$2. C., TWO on a die. R., portrait of a girl shading her eyes, 2 above. L., negroes picking cotton; 2 2 and TWO TWO outlined in red lathework covering entire note.
- 372. \$5. C., FIVE on a die. R., portrait of Jefferson, 5 above. L., female seated holding sheaf, 5 above.
- 373. \$10. C., train, X each side. R., portrait of Clay, 10 above. L., Continental soldier with musket beside broken cannon; X and TEN TEN outlined in red lathework covering note.

**Interior Bank.**

- 374. \$5. C., man plowing with two horses. R., girl feeding horse from her apron, FIVE above. L., female portrait, 5 above, FIVE below.

**M. G. Dobbins' Bank.**



**HAWKINSVILLE.****Bank of Hawkinsville.**

375. \$1. Have no description.  
 376. \$1. Have no description.  
 377. \$3. Have no description.  
 378. \$10. Have no description.  
 379. \$50. C., man seated on rock beside bundle of grain. R., woman standing. L., FIFTY across.

**O. C. Horne's Bank.****Agency Planters Bank, State of Georgia.**

380. \$1. C., train. L., ONE DOLLAR across. Type-set. June 1, 1862.

**LA GRANGE.****Jesse McLendon's Bank.****John E. Morgan's Bank.****John F. Morland's Bank.****La Grange Bank.**

381. \$1. C., spread eagle on a shield, ship, etc., portrait of Washington at left. R., squaw with pappoose, ONE on 1 above. L., female, 1 above.  
 382. \$2. C., figure of Justice seated on a bale, shield, cars, etc. R., female on figure 2, 2 above, female holding an eagle below. L., female portrait, 2 above.  
 383. \$5. C., two females seated, bale, ship and train at left. R., female seated on a barrel, 5 above. L., female portrait, FIVE above.  
 384. \$10. C., female reclining holding Liberty cap, eagle on left, 10 to left. R., X on die, 1 above and below. L., female standing, spear, and shield, TEN below.

**MACON.****Bank of Macon.**

385. \$1. C., female seated on a rock holding cornucopia, implements of justice below. R., female standing supporting figure 1, portrait of Franklin above, ONE below. R., portrait of Washington. 1828.  
 386. \$1. C., same as 385. R., female standing, bust of Washington at right, ONE above. L., same as R. 1831.  
 387. \$2. C., man riding horse, on a gallop, bareback, 2 at right, TWO at left, deer below. R., TWO across. L., portrait of Washington. 1828.  
 388. \$2. C., same as 387. R. and L., three medallion heads across. 1833.  
 389. \$3. Have no description.  
 390. \$4. Have no description.  
 391. \$5. C., shield surmounted by eagle, Justice standing at left, Liberty seated at right; ships, eagle on plow, etc., 5 each side, small spread-eagle below. R., 5 FIVE 5 across. L., canal locks, canal boat, church in distance, etc. March 1st, 1827.  
 392. \$5. C., same as No. 391. R. and L., FIVE, medallion head above and below. 1831.  
 393. \$10. C., medallion head, TEN on square die each side, TEN below. R. and L., three medallions across, two heads on upper one. 1831.

**Bank of Middle Georgia.**

394. 10c. Type-set, red and black print. Jan. 1, 1862.  
 395. 50c. Have no description.



396. \$1. R., female seated in a large chair, 1 above. L., barnyard, three horses drinking, goats, sheep, etc., 1 above.
397. \$2. C., State seal on a shield, Indian reclining at right, female reclining at left. R., covered wagon and four horses, 2 above. L., girl feeding chickens, TWO above.
398. \$5. C., portrait of Washington, female seated on each side, ship, sheaf, anchor, etc. R., train and bridge, 5 above. L., 5 in upper corner.
399. \$10. C., female in clouds, shield and spread-eagle. R., two woodcutters, 10 above. L., man holding child on his knee, woman, boy, dog and chickens, TEN above.
400. \$20. C., TWENTY. R., Indian woman and child, 20 above. L., female portrait, XX above.
401. \$50. C., large 50 on die, sailor seated at right pointing to ships, farmer seated left holding a scythe, train below; 50 on four corners.
402. \$100. C., 100 on lathework. R., two Indians, rock, river and canoe, 100 above. L., three females, one standing, two seated, 100 above.
403. \$500. R., five cupids in clouds, tablet and rake, 500 above. L., five cupids in clouds, hammer, anvil and globe, 500 above. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS on center.

#### Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.

##### Commercial Bank.

404. \$2. Have no description.
405. \$3. C., man on horseback driving cattle and sheep, 3 each side, medallion below. R. and L., 3 THREE 3 across. 1845.
406. \$5. Have no description.
407. \$20. Have no description.
408. \$50. Have no description.
409. \$100. Have no description.

##### Georgia Savings Bank.

410. \$1. C., cows near river, steamboat in distance. R., ONE above. L., female seated, 1 above; ONE in red.
411. \$2. C., TWO in red. R., man and woman seated, TWO above. L., portrait of boy, 2 above.
412. \$5. C., female seated, State seal at right, negroes in cotton field at left. R., FIVE, 5 above and below. L., female seated, 5 above. V and FIVE in red.
413. \$10. R., man plowing. L., herd of cows. TEN in red. Engraved by Keating and Ball, Columbia, S. C.
414. \$20. C., girl seated with grain in hand. R., cotton-picking scene. L., boy with shock of corn, XX in red.

##### I. C. Plant's Bank.

##### Insurance Bank of Col.

415. \$5. Have no description.

##### John E. Jones' Bank.

##### J. H. R. Washington's Bank.

##### Macon Bank.

##### Macon Savings Bank.

416. 5c. R., girl seated with book in left hand, 5 above. L., 5 on ornamental wood cut. Type-set. October 15, 1863.
417. 5c. Similar to 416. March 15th, 1863.
418. 10c. Similar to 416. March 15, 1863, 6 written over 5 of date.
419. 20c. Similar to 416. March 15, 1863, 6 written over 5 of date.
420. 25c. Similar to 416. March 15, 1863, 6 written over 5 of date.
421. 25c. Have no description.

422. 50c. Similar to 416. March 15, 1863, 6 written over 5 of date.  
 423. 50c. Similar to 416. October 15, 1863.  
 424. 75c. Similar to 416. March 15, 1863.  
 425. \$1. C., three Confederate soldiers with guns, one wounded on ground. R., Liberty seated beside 1 on a shield, 1 above. L., ONE DOLLAR across. March 16th, 1863. (By B. Duncan, Col., S. C.).  
 426. \$2. C., two females seated. R., ship, 2 above. L., Liberty standing, TWO above. March 16, 1863.  
 427. \$3. C., steamship. R., female seated, 3 above. L., negroes picking cotton, THREE below. March 16, 1863.  
 428. \$4. C., FOUR DOLLARS on die. R., ship, 4 above. L., Liberty standing, FOUR above. March 16, 1863.  
 429. \$5. C., FIVE DOLLARS on die. R., female seated, 5 above. L., negroes picking cotton, V above. March 16, 1863.

#### Manufacturers Bank.

430. 5c. C., small ship. L., FIVE CENTS across. Type-set. March 2, 1863.  
 431. 5c. C., horses at water trough, sheep, etc., 5 in upper corners. Type-set. May 1, 1862. (Howell, Savannah, Printer.).  
 432. 10c. C., small ship, 10 each side. L., TEN CENTS across. Type-set. Mar. 2, 1863.  
 433. 25c. Similar to 432. March 2, 1863.  
 434. 50c. R. and L., 50. Type-set. Printed in green on back of lottery tickets. Aug. 5, 1862.  
 435. 50c. R., FIFTY CENTS across. L., Ship in oval, 50 above. Type-set. Nov. 24, 1862.  
 436. 50c. Similar to 432. Feb. 2, 1863.  
 437. 50c. Similar to 432. March 2, 1863.  
 438. 50c. Similar to 435. Nov. 25, 1863.  
 439. \$1. C., steamship, ONE and 1 each side. R. and L., ONE across. August 5th, 1863. Type-set.  
 440. \$1. C., female seated holding cornucopia and wand; merchandise, ships, train and factories, 1 at left, female seated below. R., Liberty standing holding shield and figure 1, ONE on 1 above. L., Minerva seated, resting arm on figure 1, ONE above. ONE in red.  
 441. \$1. C., steamboat. R., overseer watching negroes weighing cotton, 1 above. L., cotton-picking scene. ONE above and below. ONE outlined in green; note covered with green lathework.  
 442. \$1. Type. Steamship. Dec. 10, 1862. (Described by Andrews.)  
 443. \$1. Type. Similar to 442. April 15, 1862. (Described by Andrews.)  
 444. \$2. C., female reclining, bale, spinning-wheel, factories and bridge. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., sea god and goddess, 2 above, steamship below.  
 445. \$2. C., man on horseback, cattle, sheep, and colt. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., TWO DOLLARS across. TWO outlined in green, and 2 in green lathework covering most of note.  
 446. \$2. Similar to 439. Dec. 16, 1862.  
 446½. \$2. Similar to 439. March 16, 1863.  
 447. \$2. Similar to 439. March 5th, 1864.  
 448. \$3. C., three females seated, 3 at right, gears below. R., man in letter 3, blacksmith at side, 3 above, THREE below. L., Liberty standing in oval, THREE above. THREE in red.  
 449. \$3. Similar to 439. March 5th, 1864.  
 450. \$3. Similar to 449, but different type and larger note. March 5th, 1864.  
 451. \$4. Similar to 439. March 5th, 1864.  
 452. \$5. C., female with flag seated on flying eagle. R., State seal, 5 above. L., portrait of Geo. M. Troup, 5 above. FIVE outlined on green die; green lathework covering most of note.  
 453. \$5. C., shield, female seated on each side, male portrait at right. R., five females grouped around figure 5, FIVE above. L., FIVE, 5 above, FIVE below.



454. \$10. C., two females seated beside anvil. R., portrait of Calhoun, 10 above. L., portrait of Buchanan, 10 above; green lathe-work covering most of note, outlined TEN DOLLARS.
455. \$10. C., shoemaker at work, a man seated, a man standing, a woman seated on a rocker without a back, sewing, 10 at left. R., portrait of girl, 10 above. L., female seated, X above. TEN in red.
456. \$10. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, female on each side, steamship, etc. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., spread eagle, 10 above, TEN below.
457. \$20. C., State seal in a frame surmounted by an eagle, man seated at right, Indian seated at left. R., portrait of Clay, 20 above. L., negroes gathering cotton, 20 above; XX in red.
458. \$20. C., female seated, eagle, shield, portrait of Washington, etc., steamship, vessels and cars. R., female seated between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., male portrait, 20 above.
459. \$50. C., view of manufactories. R., female seated holds a roll of cloth, 50 above. L., three men holding above them a die containing 50.
460. \$100. C., female seated in clouds, shield, eagle, etc. R., female seated in a scroll, 100 above. L., Indian girl seated in scroll, 100 above.

#### Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Branch.

461. \$10. Have no description.

#### Merchants Bank.

462. \$1. C., cherub rolling a silver dollar, distant train and city. R., female standing, arm resting on figure 1, 1 above. L., sailor hoisting a flag, 1 above.
463. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars. R., female figure of Justice, 2 above. L., female, shield, etc., 2 above.
464. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars, globe, books, etc. R., female, pedestal, and shield, 3 above. L., female erect, globe on right, 3 above.
465. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., Liberty seated between shield and globe, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above. FIVE in red.
466. \$10. C., shield and seated female. R., steamship at sea, 10 above. L., sailor standing beside globe, 10 above.

#### Monroe Railroad and Banking Company.

467. \$1. C., eagle and shield, 1 each side. R., ONE on medallion, 1 above and below. L., same as R.
468. \$2. C., eagle and shield, 2 each side. R., Ceres standing, 2 below. L., Justice standing, TWO above and below. May 1, 1840.
469. \$5. C., eagle and shield, 5 at right, V at left. R., 5 on medallion, 5 above and below. L., same as right. 1838.

#### N. C. Munroe's Bank.

#### Ocmulgee Bank.

470. \$5. C., steamboat, six-horse load of cotton, 5 at left. R., female seated, 5 above. L., Indian standing, V below; lower center, cherub riding a deer. 1837.
471. \$10. C., Ceres and Neptune in shell drawn by sea horses, X at left, beaver below. R., primitive train, X above, 10 below. L., Jupiter in clouds, Ceres seated, TEN above, 10 below. 1838.
472. \$20. C., similar to 470. R., similar to 471. L., Aphrodite rising from the sea surrounded by sea monsters, XX above.

#### MADISON.

#### John W. Porter's Bank.

**MARIETTA.****John H. Glover's Bank.****MILLEDGEVILLE.****A. M. Nisbit's Bank.****Bank of Milledgeville.**

473. \$2. Have no description.  
 474. \$5. C., female seated, bale, barrels, ships, and factories. R., blacksmith standing beside anvil, 5 above. L., female seated, distant church and cows, 5 above.  
 475. \$10. C., milkmaid seated, two cows, etc., gear below. R., anchor and merchandise, 10 below. L., Liberty seated, shield, fasces, etc., 10 above.

**Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.****Central Bank.****Richard L. Hunter's Bank.****MORGAN.****Bank of Morgan.**

476. \$1. C., bull, ducks below. R., portrait of Washington, 1 above. L., female seated, reapers, train, etc., ONE below. ONE in red.  
 477. \$2. C., Ceres floating in the air, ships in background, dog's head at left, dog below. R., Indian seated, 2 above. L., negroes gathering cotton, 2 above. TWO in red.  
 478. \$2. C., scroll and tree in a frame, female seated at right, ducks below. R., cotton plantation, man on horseback, negroes picking cotton, 2 above and below. L., female portrait, 2 above.



No. 479.

479. \$5. C., State seal of Georgia. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., female floating in the air, mill, steamboat, cars, factories and waterfall in background.  
 480. \$10. C., shield, female seated on each side, steamship and railroad engine, dog below. R., portrait of girl, 10 above. L., portrait of Buchanan, 10 above.  
 481. \$20. C., similar to 479, beehive below. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., men driving cattle across a river, XX below. XX in red.

**NEWMAN.****H. J. Sargent's Bank.****J. J. Pinson's Bank.**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



## Mint Collection of Coins to Go to Washington.

Newspaper reports, which appear to be authoritative, state that the collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint will be transferred to Washington and placed in the National Museum. The Philadelphia Ledger of March 31 contained the following:

"Men in this city interested in its history and in coins are greatly concerned over the fact that the Philadelphia Mint's invaluable collection of coins, medals and tokens is being boxed, ready for shipment to the National Museum in Washington. The collection, which was begun with the inception of the Philadelphia Mint in 1792, is believed to be one of the finest in the world. It comprises thousands of very rare items. The reason for the transfer is, it is said, that the department has decided to keep the mints closed permanently because of the Denver robbery, which was committed after the thieves obtained information through a previous visit.

"S. H. Chapman, 1128 Spruce street, one of the city's authorities on numismatics, believes that the collection should by all means remain in the Philadelphia Mint. 'This is the national mint, and the proper place for these coins,' he said. 'Civic organizations should be notified. The Chamber of Commerce and like organizations must be interested in a collection which adds so much to the attractiveness of the city. The rotunda of the mint was built especially for this collection. That the Sesqui-Centennial is coming is only additional reason why the collection ought to remain.'

"Ernest Spoffard, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of this city, deplored the possibility of the collection being removed. 'I will call a special meeting of the society to act upon the matter,' he said. 'But, of course, it may be too late to do any good.'

"It would be an outrage for that collection to go,' declared F. B. Langenheim, president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. 'It would seem that officials are determined to get the collection away before any one wakes up to the fact that it is gone.'

"The collection, while not the best, is said to be one of the most extensive existing. It comprises 1688 coins minted and used in the United States during the lifetime of the nation. And there are thousands of other coins representing more than 40 countries in the world."

A dispatch from Washington, dated April 4, stated that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced he approved recommendations by the Director of the Mint to transfer the collection of coins, tokens and medals in the mint at Philadelphia to the National Museum at Washington.

The transfer will begin soon. This is a national collection, and therefore it is most appropriate for exhibition in the National Museum, where it will be open to a larger public than at the mint, he contends.

"All the Mints now are closed permanently to visitors and if kept at the Philadelphia mint the collection would have been inaccessible to the public," Mr. Mellon said.

On April 1, the Ledger said editorially:

"It is peculiarly fitting that Philadelphia, cradle of the nation and home of the national Mint, should possess the finest collection of the nation's coins; peculiarly unfortunate that at this time, with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition looming near, these coins should be removed to Washington.

"This, apparently, the Government is planning to do. Rumors that the Philadelphia Mint's collection of coins, medals and tokens of this and other countries were to be removed have been current recently among numismatists. The Mint authorities here and in Washington have preserved a reticence in the matter which is both strange and unreasonable.

"The collection is to be removed, it is said, because the mints throughout the country are to be closed to visitors because of the recent robbery at Denver. However, it ought to be possible to find a place in Philadelphia where the coins now shown in the Mint rotunda, designed especially for them, could be viewed. At least the collection might be held here until

the subject can be discussed and an attempt made to find a secure repository for the coins.

"These bits of stamped gold, silver and copper, the medium of barter and exchange through all the country's history, are fascinating to anyone with the least imagination. It is hard to pick up an old coin and glance at the date stamped upon it without speculating upon its vicissitudes, the hands through which it has passed, its times and the history which it had as a humble part in making. The Mint collection has an educational value hard to estimate, entirely apart from the sentimental value Philadelphians attach to it.

"The numismatists of the city will do what they can to keep the collection here. It is a matter of too great interest to be ignored by others who are jealous of the many historic treasures which are this city's link with her great past and the surest preservers of her traditions for posterity."

## Comprehending Billion, Trillion and Quadrillion.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

With few comprehending its magnitude, the term billion has been associated with finance in our country for some years. The United States was the world's first billion-of-money country of which we have record. We could use billion long ago in reference to our money in circulation, annual foreign trade and Congressional appropriations; and later came our billion-dollar steel corporation, promising billionaire and approaching billion-dollar bank. But with these exceptions there was little use for the word billion except in relation to astronomy until the World War, when its loans brought the word into common use, but with few, even now, understanding its magnitude.

Some of my frequently repeated illustrations of a billion have been: A billion-dollar gold coin if produced on the proportions of other coins would be thirty inches thick, forty feet in diameter and would weigh over sixteen hundred tons; a stack of a billion silver dollars would be over two thousand miles high; a billion paper dollars would make a band four times around the earth at the equator.

We may now use even higher numerators for the quantity of quality-lacking paper money with which some countries are forced to contend. Near the close of 1922 the Reichsbank, Germany, announced that its circulation exceeded a trillion marks. The easy way to know a trillion is to comprehend a billion and multiply it by a thousand—and there you are!

Soviet Russia's ruble note issue was reported months ago as more than a quadrillion. This may well be believed, since late December information from Moscow stated the ruble was fluctuating between 27,000,000 and 35,000,000 to the dollar, and that the price of a street-car fare or one American made cigarette was 1,000,000 rubles. But, regardless of the value, there is something great about a quadrillion—1,000,000,000,000,000.

Using our gold dollar as an aid to an approach to some understanding of a trillion and a quadrillion, we will do some highway paving with a quadrillion gold dollars. Arranging these small coins into piles of 1,000 each, we will have a trillion piles, and by laying these piles edge to edge a highway forty feet wide and over seven thousand miles long can be paved. A wide ride-away gold streak from New York to San Francisco, down to Los Angeles and return by a southern route, with a trillion coins on the surface and a thousand coins deep. Should only a closely-laid coin-surfaced highway be made, a quadrillion gold dollars would do it nicely if confined to the dimensions of forty feet wide and seven million miles long—about 280 times around the earth.

There is not a trillion seconds in 30,000 years. Accepting that light travels 186,000 miles a second, it would require over 170 years for it to travel a quadrillion miles. And yet we may use these quantity terms in reference to the volume of what millions of people are forced to use and call money. Who should wonder at it being cheap and that it will never "come back"?

Tyrone, Pa., April 10, 1923.



## More On Souvenir U. S. Coins.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

It pleased me to see that I awakened sufficient interest in the matter of souvenir coins by my recent article to bring letters from two well-known numismatists. Both Julius Guttag and Farran Zerbe I regard and value as my friends, and I respect their opinions. So this is not written with an idea of starting a controversy to bore the readers of THE NUMISMATIST. Contrary to the thoughts of a possible few, I want to be on friendly terms with all numismatists, feeling that nothing is so detrimental to numismatic growth as numismatic discord. Nevertheless, I have studied coins for many years, so that my opinions, whether others agree with them or not, must have some mite of wisdom about them. Mr. Guttag's recommendations about a simple book on coins for beginners are an approval of the very ideas he says he did not agree with in my article. Did I not urge an academic, understandable treatise or pamphlet on the subject of the collecting of coins, to be sent to the heads of departments of colleges?

Since he thinks souvenir half dollars at \$1 are not dear, and if he wishes to add further to his collection of our recent issues of that great Civil War general, I can give him an address where he can get several hundred more at 74 cents per coin. How can anyone say that somebody is not badly stuck who bought those several hundred at \$1 and offered them at less than 74 cents to the dealer who offered them to me in perfectly good faith? Might it not be that those centennial committees who find a large surplus of the coins on their hands offer some hundreds or thousands for a good deal less than we were forced to pay for them? I bought 1,000 Isabella quarter dollars from the Exposition Committee once for 40 cents each, and many others at 45 cents. The protection to purchasers advocated by Mr. Zerbe is not furthered by such methods as the above. I'll admit if the surplus, not sold at full price, are remelted, that protects us to a certain extent, but only to a limited extent, in my humble opinion.

Mr. Guttag's office is located in the financial district, where men who handle money every day of their lives pass and repass by hundreds. Naturally they are interested in any new issue. It is a novelty. But the other coin dealers are not so located and did not, as a rule, sell the thousands of souvenir coins that he did. We had Grant half dollars in our window on 35th street until they were tarnished entirely black, and we sold precious few of them. They were looked at by thousands, yet twenty-five people did not buy in the months they were exhibited. Mr. Guttag says the "general public is not interested as much in numismatics as it was twenty years ago." The public never was, and is not at the present time, interested in numismatics. It is interested to the extent of finding out whether a Buffalo nickel of 1913 has a premium or not, or whether a Columbus half dollar is worth a dollar or not? Our telephone tells us that fact several times every day. We do not remember ever receiving a letter from a lay member of society, who knew nothing about numismatics, who wrote us an intelligent letter about a dozen coins in his possession. These illustrations I regard as a pretty fair index of the public's knowledge of numismatics. And I do agree with Mr. Guttag that our slogan should be WORK, PROGRESS and OPTIMISM. Only in methods of achieving our objects do I differ from either Mr. Guttag or Mr. Zerbe.

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## Short Paragraphs.

By M. SORENSEN.

At the present writing it is proposed to issue a new coinage for the Ruhr district. The news item carrying this information does not state what this coinage will consist of. However, it is not hard to guess. It is stated from Germany that iron and other cheap metals are too valuable for coins. The country is riding on worthless paper. With France controlling the Ruhr, that country will not issue money with an intrinsic value for the district, because it would simply disappear as fast as it was issued and be smuggled

into Germany. Consequently, the new issue, if anything comes of it, will be nothing more than paper. But for all that it will be worth the collector's attention.

As the buying power of the paper currency of Germany, Austria, Poland and Russia is threatening to reach the zero point, new issues are turned out in higher denominations in order to give the bills a little value. The highest denomination I have seen from Germany so far is the 10,000 mark note, issued by the Reichsbank and dated "Berlin, den 19 Januar, 1922." This note bears the portrait of a man. If turned right end up a plain picture of a blood-sucking vampire is seen on the man's throat—probably illustrating to the world how the Allies, and especially France, have Germany by the throat.

Strange, interesting and not a few humorous contrasts between life in Cedar Rapids in 1857 and that of today, together with the marked development of the modern newspaper from the standpoint of both news and advertising, are shown by a copy of the Cedar Valley Times of November 5, 1857, now in the possession of Dr. D. E. Tiffany, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It was published every Thursday, and in the leading editorial article of the issue the publisher candidly tells the world that the Times is "reduced to its old size because of hard times and the consequent small amount of advertising."

Indicative that money was scarce and prosperity shying away is the announcement that Angle & Co., operators of a grist mill, "determined not to see the city lag for want of money, have issued 'shinplasters,' to be redeemed in currency on demand, as a circulating medium."

The editor of the Times, commenting on this, declared it a move in the right direction and expressed the hope that no business man would refuse to accept them for goods that the farmer or merchant might need. The paper, he declared, would take all that was offered on subscriptions or job work, and would give a 5 per cent. premium to delinquents who paid in the paper money.

The first method adopted in France to meet the small-coin shortage was to put into circulation postage stamps as money. These had the advantage of being actual legal tender in France. Soon, however, the stamps became soiled and frayed. Business houses and banks then commenced to encase them. The casing was done by using small waxed envelopes, by making pockets out of glassine paper, or by placing the stamps against an aluminum disc with a celluloid window front. Such encased stamps bore the name of the establishment issuing them, and with advertisements on the back.

This currency did not, however, satisfy the needs for 50-centime and 1-franc pieces. City and regional chambers of commerce therefore asked for and received governmental authority to issue their own paper currency covering these values. The result was the issue of a considerable variety of local bills, chiefly lithographed. The first specimens were rather crude. Many of the later series were in several colors and were beautiful examples of lithographic art. Local scenery, historic episodes and personages were frequently featured.

Some chambers of commerce also asked for and received permission to issue aluminum tokens, chiefly of 5, 10 and 25 centime denominations, although there are some of 50 centimes and 1 and 2 francs as well. All of these were guaranteed by the respective chambers, and secured like the fractional currency. Many kinds of unauthorized and unsecured counters were also issued by large business houses and syndicates.

There are also found doing service as money, though never intended for that purpose, slugs issued by public utility corporations for the use of their customers. In Paris two varieties of street-car checks are encountered as change almost daily. The common 25-centime piece at Marseilles is the metal check of that value issued by the local street car company. At Lyons, ice checks are a regular medium of exchange. In several cities, such as Nice and Marseilles, small metal discs issued by the Pathe Phonograph Company for use in their audiphone galleries are constantly circulating as 25-centimes.



# THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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1 Page, Inside Cover .....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### THE MINT COLLECTION TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

The closing of the Cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint and the removal of the collection to Washington will cause general regret among collectors. The Cabinet had been a part of the Mint for so many years that it had come to be regarded as a fixture there and has been one of the points of interest for thousands of visitors each year. But the decision of the Treasury officials to permanently close all the mints to visitors, following the theft of a large amount of money from the Denver Mint several weeks ago, left no other course if the Mint collection is to be preserved in exhibition form.

Taking a broad view of the matter, the National Museum in Washington is the logical place for the coin collection. It has been termed the Mint collection, though, strictly speaking, it is the national collection. The National Museum already has a collection of medals, and the merging of the two collections will be advantageous.

The construction of the Mint Cabinet is such that it would be impossible to enlarge the space for the collection without remodeling the entire rotunda. This fact would prevent the material growth of the collection, though with a little crowding the space would have permitted the addition of many more coins. In the National Museum more space will probably be

available, and perhaps more money for the purchase of additional specimens can be obtained.

Washington is the home of our other national collections. The group of buildings known as the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum contain wonderful Government-owned collections, and the collection of coins will be an addition.

Whatever influence the display of a collection of coins has in popularizing or promoting the growth of numismatics, it will be enhanced by the removal of the collection to Washington. The Capital City is a Mecca for sightseers and visitors, and the other collections will help to attract a larger number of visitors than a collection of coins alone could command.

There is one phase of the matter that is worthy of reflection, but which may not have received consideration by the Treasury officials in reaching their decision. The late Dr. Comparette, who had been curator of the Mint collection for many years, is said to have been greatly concerned, some time before his death last summer, about the apparent deterioration of the condition of the coins in the collection. The cause of this had not been definitely ascertained, but was believed to be due to an atmospheric condition, produced either by the mint operations themselves or by manufacturing or industrial plants in the immediate vicinity of the Mint. With the collection resting on The Mall in Washington, all such conditions will be removed.

The permanent closing of all the mints to visitors is to be regretted more than the transfer of the collection from one city to another.

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#### NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NO. 18.

No. 18 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs by the American Numismatic Society has been issued. The title is "The Tegucigalpa Coinage of 1823," and the author is Howland Wood. It describes eight distinct varieties of these coins, from nine different dies, which are illustrated on two plates. Although little is really known of the origin of this series, Mr. Wood has presented the subject in an interesting manner, drawing certain conclusions from the series as a whole.

Most of the coins are crude and inelegant, but the lack of authoritative data on their history makes them interesting to the student. Indeed, there are many issues of coins of Mexico and Central America the history of which is shrouded in more or less mystery. It is probable collectors will never know with certainty much more about them than they know now. Wars and revolutions for many years have carried with them the destruction of nearly if not quite all official documents, and the coins themselves are the only surviving records. Unfortunately, they do not tell the whole story. Monographs on the different series similar to that which Mr. Wood has given us are a great help to collectors of coins of that section of the country.

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#### THE GERMAN NECESSITY COINAGE.

In Mr. O. P. Eklund's article on this subject in *THE NUMISMATIST* for April is found the following passage:

"The total varieties of the tokens is undoubtedly far below the general estimate in this country. An article published in this magazine about two years ago stated that 'the National Museum at Berlin had a collection of over 10,000 different varieties in the early part of 1919.'"

As I am the author of the article referred to, permit me to say that the number—10,000—is not of my invention. I made no estimate, neither did I guess at it. I had the figures from the Danish publication 'Krigspenge-Tidende' (War Money Journal), which, in turn, had taken them from a German publication. I did not save the copy containing the information, and as 'Krigspenge-Tidende' has since been discontinued, I regret to be unable to produce the facts upon which I based my statement. We have to depend upon what we read for so much of our information, as shown in this case, where Mr. Eklund had his information from one source, while I had mine from another. I make this statement merely to show that it



will not always do to think the other fellow is in the wrong and you in the right because his figures or statements do not happen to coincide with your own.

M. SORESENSEN.

#### MR. S. H. CHAPMAN'S MONOGRAPH, "THE CENTS OF 1794."

Advance sheets of the monograph on "The Cents of 1794," with photographic prints from which the plates were made, have been received from the author, Mr. S. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, who announces that the work is about ready for delivery.

The cents of 1794 have always been favorites with collectors, the great number of dies and combinations used in that year making it possible to bring together a considerable number of varieties of the one date. Occasionally a heretofore unknown variety is discovered, which gives added zest to the series. Several lists of the cents of 1794 have been compiled, each including new discoveries or correcting inaccuracies believed to exist in previous lists, with a renumbering of the varieties.

Mr. Chapman has approached the subject from a new angle—that of artistic development of the style of execution by the engraver—and the arrangement of the list is made accordingly. He also features the state or condition of the die when used in more than one combination.

He says that there are known today 44 obverse dies and 42 reverse dies, struck together so as to form 59 combinations. His arrangement is from the obverse dies, which he has divided into six styles of treatment of the design. Writing to *THE NUMISMATIST* on the matter of the arrangement of the obverse dies, he says:

"After arranging the obverses on two plates, I sought for evidence to confirm the arrangement, and discovered that two sets of punches had been used for the dates, the first with a small 7 and 4, and the second with a long 7, taller than the other figures and meant to extend below the line, and a tall 4 with pointed top; and that all the former set were on my first plate, and all the latter on the second, and that none of the reverses of the first set were used with the second."

The introductory pages to the list embrace consideration of the work and style of the die sinker, followed by a detailed description of the six styles of obverses, with comments on previous compilations of lists of varieties.

The plates are by the autotype process and 74 obverse and 74 reverse dies are shown. These include, as Mr. Chapman says, repetitions of the dies for each combination. The plates are from the finest known specimens, and for his use in compiling the list and for the purpose of illustration the author acknowledges the loan of some of the most noted collections in the United States.

#### ONE VARIETY FOR A COMMEMORATIVE COIN ISSUE.

I have read with interest the recent articles in *THE NUMISMATIST* on souvenir and commemorative coins of the United States, and now that we are about to have the Monroe Half Dollars to add to our collections, the thought occurs to me, "How many varieties of this coin will be issued?" When the U. S. Grant coins were advertised in *THE NUMISMATIST* they advertised three varieties, but when issued there were four varieties. The Pilgrim Half Dollars were issued with two dates. Why, I have never been able to understand. What will our grandchildren think when shown a 1921 Pilgrim Half Dollar? If they study history, how can they figure this out? It seems to me a commemorative coin should be a one-variety issue, and not a collection, as with the Grant coins.

Momence, Ill., April 15, 1923.

F. O. CLARK.

#### EXHIBITION BY THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

Numismatics forms a part of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society now being held in New York City, which will continue until August 1. The buildings of the American Numismatic Society, the Hispanic Society and the American Academy of Arts, grouped at Broadway and 156th

street, are being used for exhibits that must be shown indoors, while the courts, terraces and grounds about these buildings and those of the American Geographical Society and the Museum of the American Indian are given over to an outdoor display.

The American Numismatic Society is exhibiting an array of medals and plaques, of which one writer says: "The wealth of medals and plaques is astonishing. The delicacy of this relief work requires just the opportunity given here to gain appreciation of its workmanship and exquisite proportions. Moreover, it is a pleasing relief to turn from the larger sculpture at times and enjoy the contrast of these smaller medals of the beautiful figures."

### **"OLD COIN SHOW" IN HONOLULU.**

Numismatics has apparently "arrived" at Honolulu, as the following, taken from a recent issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin will show:

Why not an "Old Coin Show?"

Remarkable interest has been stirred up here in old coin collections during the past few weeks, and every day is adding to the number of Honoluluans who send to the newspapers lists of the coins they possess.

If they have sufficient interest to collect and keep rare coins, they would have sufficient interest to look over the collections of other people.

The Star-Bulletin would be glad to help in arranging such a show, and it should not be difficult to find a shop or store, centrally located, that will offer the comparatively limited amount of counter space needed to display the collections. They should be shown under glass and under such other protection as necessary to guarantee the owners that their exhibits are safe from molestation. Such an exhibition, held for a week, would be of very wide interest. Let's hear some further suggestions!

Further information on this effort to arrange a numismatic exhibit in the land of the ukulele and dreamy music would be interesting. Not less interesting would be a detailed list of the exhibits if the effort is successful.

### **THE CARUSO COLLECTION OF COINS TO BE SOLD.**

The collection of coins belonging to the late Enrico Caruso sold in New York on March 5 did not contain the bulk of the great tenor's collection, as was intimated in our issue of last month. Announcement has been made by the firm of C. & E. Canessa, of Naples, that early in June they will sell, by order of the Naples Tribunal, his collection of coins and medals, which was in Italy at the time of his death. It is said to comprise Roman Imperial and Byzantine aurei, Greek, Italian and Middle Age coins; modern Italian, European and American coins; a series of Papal issues, and Italian and foreign medals. The catalog contains 1700 coins.

### **FOR COLLECTORS OF OBSOLETE BANK NOTES.**

The list of obsolete bank notes now being published in this magazine has met with the hearty approval of collectors of this series, and Mr. Wismer, the compiler, writes that he has received valued assistance from collectors who specialize in the notes of their home States. He will be glad to correspond with collectors of the notes of any of the States yet to be listed, and will appreciate it if they will send him lists of the notes in their collection. He will return the lists as soon as they can be copied. With such co-operation he will be able to make his list more complete than it would otherwise be. Address D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa.



### THE GOREE MEDAL.

Listed only twice in 27 years by Spink & Sons, Ltd., London, the Goree Medal has some claim to rarity. Both specimens were in bronze, one very fine, the other uncirculated. It is illustrated here from a specimen furnished by J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.

Obverse—Bust of Britannia facing left. Inscription, O FAIR BRITANNIA HAIL. A trident extends from the neck. Reverse—Victory standing on the prow of a boat holding a civic crown. Inscription, GOREE TOKEN MDCCLVIII. In the Joseph J. Mickley collection were three medals having similar reverses—Nos. 2879, 2880 and 2881. The medal was designed by T. Pingo.



Goree is an island situated immediately south of Cape Verde on the west coast of Africa. Its population is about 3000. At the beginning of the year 1755 William Pitt determined that the "red line of British dominion" should be extended. Large fleets were equipped, armies were put in motion and the struggle against the French was prosecuted with vigor. Clive, of India, Wolfe, in Canada, and our illustrious Washington in America, that is now the United States, rendered signal assistance during this year. The capture of the little island of Goree was among the spoils of warfare. When peace was made in January, 1783, Goree was given back to France and has remained under French rule ever since.

The story of Britannia runs thus: The Emperor Hadrian waged war against the ancient Britons as the other Roman emperors had done. In a battle fought at Winton (now Winchester) in the year 121 A. D., many prisoners were captured. Among the female captives was a beautiful maiden named Margia. Hadrian took his captive to Rome to enrich his triumph. The sculptor Critonius saw Margia among the group of slaves, but was so struck with her beauty that he besought Hadrian to permit him to make a statue of her. This the emperor agreed to, and on the completion of the statue was so pleased with the work of Critonius that he gave Margia to him and ordered that Margia's profile be placed on the reverse of the first brass to symbolize the province of Britannia. Such, then, is the romance of the first Britannia. Though the legend states that Critonius made Margia his "legal wife," it is very doubtful if her lot was happier than that of any ordinary captive in those warlike times.

J. deL.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM SECRETARY HOOVER.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Department of Commerce, Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, March 19, 1923.

Mr. J. deLagerberg, 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.:

My Dear Mr. deLagerberg—I have your very kind letter of March 9th, enclosing, on behalf of the Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels, the third medal in the historic series of the late war. I am, of course, very happy to have this medal, and I am very grateful to you for your kind thought of me in connection with it.

Yours faithfully,  
HERBERT HOOVER.

### THE MR. AND MRS. FRANK G. LOGAN MEDAL.



We illustrate here the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Medal, awarded by the Art Institute of Chicago. It was designed by Emil Zettler, a Chicago sculptor, and was awarded first in 1917. Illustration is reduced.

### TOKENS OF A LEPER COLONY.

Below is illustrated one of the tokens used as currency in the Culion leper colony, from a specimen furnished by Glibert S. Perez, Lucena, P. I.



The colony is located on a small island, one of the Calamanes group, in the Philippine Islands. Among the exiles are a number of Americans and Europeans, and Mr. Perez writes that the authorities are having considerable success in the treatment of the disease and that a number of patients have been discharged completely cured. The Knights of Pythias are raising funds for the relief of the patients. Mr. Perez also says the tokens come in different denominations and are of different dates, having been in use for some time. They are struck in aluminum.

### PITTMAN-ACT PURCHASES OF SILVER SOON TO STOP.

The Director of the Mint has announced that the amount of silver bullion remaining to be purchased under the act of April 23, 1918, commonly known as the Pittman act, is now about 20,000,000 fine ounces. Purchases at the fixed price of \$10 per ounce, 1000 fine, as provided by the act, will stop as soon as the required amount has been purchased, and since the production of domestic silver amounts to between six and seven million ounces per month, the probabilities are that this will be about July 1, 1923.

Every effort will be made in closing purchases under the Pittman act to make sure that American miners receive the benefits of the act up to the latest possible date and that so far as practicable the miners continue to get the fixed price of \$1 per ounce for their silver until the same date in all sections of the country, without discrimination as between different sec-



tions. With this in mind, the Director of the Mint has always required, in connection with purchases of silver under the act, supporting affidavits from the American miners showing that settlement has been made with them on the basis of the fixed price of \$1 per ounce, adjusted to the equivalent price of silver .999 fine and cost of delivery refinery to mint, and in handling the remaining purchases the Director is imposing further restrictions, applicable particularly to the large sellers of silver, that will assure payments to miners on the basis of \$1 per ounce to the latest possible date throughout the country and the simultaneous discontinuance of such payments when the limit under the act has been reached.

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### TWO-DOLLAR BILL SLATED TO GO INTO THE DISCARD.

If press reports from Washington are true, the skids are being placed under the \$2 bill preparatory to its being started on a journey to oblivion. Popularly believed to be a "hoodoo" note, its passing will cause no regrets.

Reports say that recommendations for a general revision of the designs of all paper money have been almost completed by a special committee of Treasury officials and are expected soon to be turned over to Secretary Mellon. If the findings of the committee are adopted the \$2 bill will be the first to go.

The committee will propose a standardization of designs of all paper money of the same denominations, so that the United States and Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates and other legal-tender currency will appear the same except for the designation of its source. These plans call for similarity of color, portraits, which are regarded as the greatest protective feature of modern currency, and of general markings.

Abolishment of the two-dollar bill is not suggested because of any superstition, the advantages gained by doing away with it being the influencing factor. It was figured that by withdrawing the \$2 bill greater economy in the printing of money would be effected.

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### BRITISH ARMY BUTTONS IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Quarterly Bulletin (April, 1923) of the New York Historical Society contains an article, "The British Army Button in the American Revolution," that should be of interest to coin collectors. The author, Mr. William L. Caver, has made a study of these adjuncts of the British uniform for 40 years and says he "believes that few lures have held their devotees in so enduring a thrall. Many of the buttons are illustrated, and a thorough historical description is given.

In his opening paragraph the writer says:

"These little mementoes of the various corps of the British Army present in America during the War of Independence are remarkable for the variety of types which they display; for the general chastiness of their patterns, and for the perfection of workmanship exhibited in the fabrication of their dies. \* \* \* The military buttons of which we treat have, however, the added attractions of historical association and direct relationship to the individual corps of the enemy. More than this, when found, as all of our specimens were, *in situ*, they constitute a record of the itineraries, or scenes of action, of the regiments which their numerals represent."

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### GUTTAG BROS. ESTABLISH COIN DEPARTMENT.

The firm of Gutttag Bros., 52 Wall street, New York City, brokers in foreign exchange, announce that they have established a new department to deal in coins exclusively and that they will carry an extensive stock of foreign and domestic coins, particularly the United States gold series from the first issue to date. The firm has recently issued a map of reconstructed Europe, showing the changes in the boundaries of the old Central European countries and the newly-formed states.

### SALE OF THE BEMENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

The collection of numismatic and reference books belonging to the late Clarence S. Bement, of Philadelphia, was sold by the Elder Coin and Curio Corporation, New York City, on March 29. The New York Library was one of the largest purchasers. Below will be found the prices realized on some of the better known or standard numismatic works or those by well-known authors:

3.	Duby, T.— <i>Pieces Obsidionale et de Necessite</i> .....	\$ 2.25
57.	Head, Barclay V.— <i>Historia Numorum</i> .....	12.25
62.	Hill, G. F.— <i>A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins</i> .....	3.50
66.	Rawlings, G. B.— <i>Coins and How to Know Them</i> .....	3.50
93a.	Newell, E. T.— <i>Reattribution of Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great</i> .....	6.50
101.	Grueber, H. A.— <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum. Three vols., each</i> .....	8.50
103.	Cohen, H.— <i>Description Generale des Monnaies de la Republique Romaine Communement Appeles Medailles Consulaires</i> .....	12.00
105.	Stevenson, S. W.— <i>A Dictionary of Roman Coins, Republican and Imperial</i> .....	17.00
107.	Cohen, H.— <i>Description Historique des Monnaies Frappe Sous l'Empire Romain, Communement Appeles Medailles Imperiales. Eight volumes, each</i> .....	27.00
115.	Hobler, Francis— <i>Records of Roman History Exhibited on the Roman Coins</i> .....	4.60
123.	Grueber, H. A.— <i>Roman Medallions in British Museum</i> .....	8.50
141.	Mathews, G. D.— <i>Coinages of the World, Ancient and Modern</i> .....	4.50
150.	Hazlitt, W. C.— <i>Coinage of the European Continent. Two vols., each</i> .....	2.75
153.	Frey, A. R.— <i>Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501</i> .....	3.50
159.	Forrer, L.— <i>Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Six vols., each</i> .....	5.75
170.	Ruding, R.— <i>Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain. Three vols., each</i> .....	4.50
173.	Nelson, P.— <i>Obsidional Money of the Great Rebellion</i> .....	2.75
174.	Nelson, P.— <i>American Coinage of William Wood, 1722-23</i> .....	3.00
176.	Pye, Charles— <i>Provincial Copper Coins and Tokens, 1787 to 1796</i> .....	4.50
179.	Boyne, W.— <i>Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland. New and revised edition. Two vols., each</i> .....	10.50
181.	Thorburn, W. S.— <i>Coins of Great Britain and Ireland</i> .....	5.50
184.	Grueber, H. A.— <i>Handbook of Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in British Museum</i> .....	4.25
185.	Montagu, H.— <i>Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England, Including Patterns</i> .....	11.00
188.	Lindsay, John— <i>View of the Coinage of Scotland</i> .....	3.00
192.	Atkins, James— <i>Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire</i> .....	4.25
200.	Spink & Son— <i>The Numismatic Circular, Vols. I to XIX (1892 to 1911). Nineteen volumes, each</i> .....	3.75
207.	Crosby, S. S.— <i>Cents and Half Cents of 1793</i> .....	5.25
208.	Crosby, S. S.— <i>Early Coins of America</i> .....	20.25
210.	Dickeson, M. W.— <i>American Numismatic Manual</i> .....	3.50

### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

After a lecture on Japanese colonization before the faculty and students of the Paris Ecole Coloniale, Poultney Bigelow, of New York, recently received a medal. It was the first time this medal has been awarded to an American, and it carries with it honorary membership in the institution, which is famous as a training school of candidates for colonial careers.

J. deL.





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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**President,** MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
**First Vice-President,** FRANK H. SHUMWAY, Mattapan, Mass.  
**Second Vice-President,** M. MARCUSON, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**General Secretary,** J. M. SWANSON, 22 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.  
**Treasurer,** GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
**Librarian,** E. D. PUTNAM, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

### DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

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ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1923.

2506	Frank Kerr, 2430 Irving St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2507	Ambrose J. Brown, 23 Pearl St., Marblehead, Mass.
2508	The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.
2509	Archibald Firestone, 240 Union Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
2510	Matthew S. Bencur, Adams, N. Y.
2511	Max Namen, Box 24, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2512	Enoch S. Peterson, Moorhead, Minn.
2513	Nils P. Hansen, Dorchester, Neb.
2514	Theodore T. Belote, U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
2515	Arthur W. Motz, 1425 Montier St., Wikinsburg, Pa.
2516	B. A. Ware, 620 W. 7th St., Little Rock, Ark.
2517	W. R. Ware, 404 E. 10th St., Stuttgart, Ark.
2518	M. L. Morgenthau, 431 Hudson St., New York City.
2519	H. S. Switzer, P. O. Box 854, Beaumont, Texas.
2520	Sam G. Homan, 1529 E. 91st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2521	Dr. John Baer Stoudt, 1054 Tilghman St., Allentown, Pa.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1923. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue:

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
The Mint Scientific Investigation Society, Osaka, Japan	J. deLagerberg J. M. Swanson
Geo. M. Struck, 525 W. 175th St., New York City	J. Gutttag F. A. Livingston
Arthur W. Clark, M. D. (War Medals and Decorations), City Hall, Lawrence, Kans.	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
A. F. Counts (General), 1913 E. 82nd St., Cleveland, Ohio	M. Marcuson Chas. H. Fisher
H. W. Singer, M. D. (General), 14045 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	M. Marcuson J. M. Swanson
Paul M. Lange (Roman and Greek), 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger W. H. Amberg
Alphonse Kolb (Medals), 453 Clinton Ave. N., Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger W. H. Amberg
Valentine A. Bauer (General), 62 State St., Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger W. H. Amberg
B. D. Holcomb, 216 Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.	J. Gutttag J. M. Swanson
Chas. L. Clarke (U. S. Cents), 109 Glenwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.	Rud Kohler J. M. Swanson
Joel B. Marston (Indian Relics), Wilson, Pa.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
Ole E. Fjetland (U. S. Coins), Humboldt, Iowa	A. H. Duncan J. M. Swanson
Dr. A. Arent (Smaller American Coins), Humboldt, Iowa	A. H. Duncan J. M. Swanson

### Application for Life Corporate Membership.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City.

### Application for Life Membership.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Mrs. Sallie M. Wormser, Wyckoff Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.	F. C. C. Boyd J. M. Swanson



### Changes of Address.

Dr. W. N. Simmons, Tolland, Conn., to 12 Lake Avenue, Niantic, Conn.  
 A. J. Jansen, 209 1/2 Cascade Ave., Atlanta, Ga., to care Elworthy Helwick Co., 737 Prospect Ave. S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 D. C. Recanzone, Hurley, N. M., to Sagliano Micca, Piemonte, Italy.  
 Louis E. H. Flinker, 2457 N. Mozart St., Chicago, to 1217 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill.  
 W. E. Dailey, 528 Jefferson St., Galesburg, Ill., to Knoxville, Ill.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

57 W. 37th St., New York City, April 20, 1923.

### A. N. A. CONVENTION COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

President Wormser announces the appointment of the following committees for the 1923 Montreal A. N. A. Convention:

In accordance with Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution, a "Committee on Nomination," consisting of Messrs. Fred C. C. Boyd, chairman; Alden S. Boyer and Dr. J. M. Henderson.

In accordance with Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution, a "Committee on Elections," consisting of Messrs. Ludger Gravel, chairman; Elmer S. Sears, M. Marcuson, Henry Chapman and Waldo C. Moore.

In accordance with Article V, Section 5, of the Constitution, a "Committee on Credentials," consisting of Messrs. Jonathan M. Swanson, chairman; Leonard Kusterer and Victor Morin.

A "Committee on Papers to Be Read at the Convention," consisting of Messrs. Charles Markus, chairman; Charles B. Turrill, A. R. Frey, Farran Zerbe and L. A. Renaud.

MORITZ WORMSER, President.

### AN A. N. A. COIN COLLECTION—WHY NOT?

President Moritz Wormser calls attention to Article I of our Constitution, which enumerates among the objects of our Association the purpose "to form and maintain a cabinet of numismatic specimens."

Heretofore this clause has been very much neglected, and there seems to be no reason why the American Numismatic Association should not start a campaign for the gradual acquisition of a coin cabinet. Recently some numismatic specimens in the shape of medals have come into the possession of the Association through the kind donation of a foreign firm of medal manufacturers, and it would be only logical to have these medals form the nucleus of an A. N. A. coin collection.

Thanks to our very efficient Curator, Mr. E. D. Putnam, and his official association with the Rochester Municipal Museum, we have every facility for the proper display of such numismatic specimens as our Association may acquire, and the city authorities of Rochester, through Mr. Putnam, have declared themselves as entirely willing to extend every facility to the A. N. A. for the display of such a collection.

Among our members there must be many who have duplicates which they would be willing to donate for this good cause, and such a collection displayed publicly in Rochester would do a great deal of good to the cause of numismatics and would widely disseminate knowledge of our subject.

Our Librarian, Mr. Putnam, just writes to President Wormser:

"I have today placed in Case 13 of our Numismatic Room 10 bronze medals labeled as commemorative, biographical and historical, furnished by Huguenin Freres & Co., and below another label stating they were two new coins of Roumania 25 and 50 bani, and beneath this label a large printed label stating these were loaned by the A. N. A. Thus you see your collection as started is already on exhibit."

We now appeal to all of our members to help us make this collection become a reality and to make it grow by leaps and bounds. If we are able to gather a good-sized collection, properly displayed, we shall have every

reason to feel that our Association is worthily performing the objects for which it is founded and that, together with the Life Memberships which are now established, our Association has been put on a foundation more permanent and solid than ever before.

We hope that our members will enthusiastically and liberally respond to this suggestion.

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## Obituary.

### JOHN McBEAN.

John McBean, one of the oldest members of the American Numismatic Association, died at his home, Lancaster, Ontario, Canada, on February 12, 1923, of pneumonia, aged 89 years. He was born at Lancaster, but in his active life has traveled considerable and had lived in British Columbia, Australia and other places. For about 30 years he was a contractor in Toronto, and for the last 17 years had lived in Lancaster.



JOHN McBEAN.

He had been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years. He had collected coins most of his life, but disposed of his collection some time ago. He was of commanding appearance and will be remembered by those who attended the A. N. A. Convention in Montreal in 1909.

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### HANSON CRISWELL.

Hanson Criswell, of Tiffin, Ohio, a member of the American Numismatic Association, died suddenly at his home, 274 North Washington street, on March 19, 1923. Although in failing health for several months, the end came suddenly, due to heart disease and complications. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Criswell was born in Eellaire, Ohio, April 7, 1862. When he was quite young the family removed to Moundsville, W. Va., where he received his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He practiced that profession in West Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana and later entered journalism, in which he attained considerable prominence. During his career as a writer he was employed on many of the large publications of the country. He was a brilliant writer and a deep student of affairs and his journalistic career brought him in direct contact with many of the prominent men of the country. He was a talented artist and a successful illustrator, and for the past 20 years he had confined his work largely to industrial designing. For several years he had been employed in the drafting department of the Tiffin Art Metal Company.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith P. Criswell, and two children, also several brothers and sisters. The body was sent to Cleveland for cremation, in accordance with his last wish.



Though he had been a collector of coins for many years, he had been a member of the A. N. A. for only a short time. He had been a contributor occasionally to *THE NUMISMATIST*, and during the last week of his illness he had been in correspondence with the editor regarding future work of this kind.

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#### DR. PAUL WEGEFORTH.

Word reaches us from Member Allen H. Wright, San Diego, Cal., of the death of Dr. Paul Wegforth, of Coronado, Cal., at Colorado Springs, Col., on March 29 last. Dr. Wegforth had been living in Colorado Springs for a short time, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1887. During the World War he served in the Medical Corps of the army, with the rank of captain. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of several medical societies. He is survived by a widow and two brothers, Drs. Arthur and Harry M. Wegforth. He had been a member of the American Numismatic Association since 1920.

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#### JOHN STORY JENKS.

John Story Jenks, philanthropist and the maker of the superb collection of coins which was sold in December, 1921, by Henry Chapman, died at his home in Philadelphia on April 7, 1923, of pneumonia.

He was born near Baltimore on October 29, 1839, later removing to Philadelphia, where he made his home the rest of his life. His charming personality and ever-ready hand to help anyone in distress, financially or otherwise, endeared him to a large circle of friends. He started collecting his numismatic treasures at an early age, beginning about 1850. His interest was universal and he desired to have the specimens in the finest condition obtainable. He was a man of sterling integrity, and his executive ability was in constant demand from various financial institutions, hospitals, benevolent associations, savings funds and other organizations, he being a member of the board of managers of many such institutions. He was also vice-president of the Philadelphia Trust Company and was at one time its President.

H. C.

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#### DEATHS OF A. N. A. MEMBERS AND COLLECTORS ANNOUNCED.

Martin Anderson, Box 185, Greenwood, B. C., Canada.

William Vogelsang, 707 Livingston avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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### Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—February 15. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., F.B.A., &c., President, in the chair.

Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed a series of coins illustrating his paper.

The Secretary exhibited the medal presented to the Society by Mrs. Frits Holm, wife of the Danish American explorer, to commemorate her husband's archaeological expedition to China. Obv., Head of FRITS HOLM r., below, "Albert Bruce Joy, Fecit, MCMXXI." Rev., centre, "Den Holm Nestorians Expedition til Sianfu Shensi N. V. Kina. MCMVII-VIII TILHINDE." Around, in Chinese, "Tablet of the Propagation Throughout China of the Luminous Religion (Nestorian Christianity) of Ta Ch'in (the Byzantine Empire)."

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a seventeenth century token of Croydon. Obv., Queen's head, DORATHE EATEN. Rev., AT CROYDEN 1666 : D. E.

Mr. Webb also showed a series of coins of Carausius and Allectus to illustrate his paper.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a note on a penny of a new type of Ed-

ward I. The obverse showed the head of the king facing and crowned. The ornaments on the crown consisted of a central strawberry leaf and corresponding half leaves at the ends. The legend, ED. REX. ANGL' DNS HYBE; the E's open, the X round and the A barred. The reverse showed a long double cross as on the long-cross coinage; a single rose of five petals in each angle. Legend, EDVWARDVS DEI GRA in letters of the same type as those on the obverse. The coin showed marked relation with well-known pennies of Group I (Fox), 1279, and the reverse was reminiscent of the gold penny of Henry III. The weight was 19.7 gr. Mr. Lawrence showed that these features necessarily placed the coin as a member of the same group and of the same date. It was possibly a pattern for the new coinage or a trial-piece that was not approved of. The coin is in the British Museum.

Mr. Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A., suggested that the coin might be a silver pattern for a gold piece. The gold penny of Henry III had been too large, and this might have been an attempt to get a gold coin of suitable weight.

Mr. Henry Symonds, F.S.A., supported this view, saying that the absence of the mention of a gold coin in the indenture of 1279 did not exclude experiments for a gold coinage, as it referred only to coins actually to be issued.

Mr. Percy H. Webb, M.B.E., then read a short paper, entitled "Why Did Carausius Issue Silver Denarii?" He laid before the Society the main facts as yet ascertained—the debt of Carausius to Postumus and his successors; the probable existence of two denominations in bronze under Carausius; the subsequent borrowings of Diocletian from his system. The main problem centred round the mark RSR. It could hardly be a mintmark, as it was found on coins apparently of different mintage; it was not confined to the silver, although usually found on it, but occurred also on gold and on bronze with radiate heads. It seemed impossible, then, to interpret it as a mark of value. The bronze coins with RSR might conceivably be a different denomination from those without. With so much ascertained, a solution should not be far to seek.

The President congratulated Mr. Webb on his lucid exposition of a fascinating problem and commented particularly on the Gallic associations of Carausius, particularly on the fact that Postumus had taken care to maintain the denarius. Mr. Mattingly raised the question of the source of Carausius's silver supply. Was it in any way connected with the silver wealth of Britain in the fourth century?

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**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—March 15. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., L.L.D., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Brooke exhibited 18 harp groats of Henry VIII from a find in County Down discovered some years ago.

Mr. Leopold Messenger showed three silver Russian dengas of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Henry Garside showed a four lari and one lari in copper of Shams al-Din Iskandar, Sultan of the Maldive Islands, dated 1331 A. H.

Mr. H. W. Taffs showed a taler of Ferdinand III of Austria made into a box and containing two miniatures of about the same date.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.H., showed a series of coins of Henry VIII in gold and silver to illustrate Mr. Brooke's paper.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited seven sestertii of Hadrian.

1. Cohen No. 261, with fine portrait of the earliest type.  
2. Cohen No. 164, reverse ANN. DCCCLXXIII NAT VRB. P. CIR. CON. The rarest type of Hadrian and the only dated Roman coin.

3. Cohen No. 1212, reverse RELIQUA VETERA, &c. Emperor burning bonds, three citizens applauding.

4. Cohen No. 1436, reverse TEMPORVM FELICITAS, four children representing the four seasons, without S. C., and described E. Cohen as a medallist.

5. Cohen No. 28, reverse ADVENTVI AVG BRITANNIAE, the coin illustrated by Ackerman, and is of great rarity, formerly in Captain Smyth's collection.

6. Cohen No. 71, reverse FELICITATI AVG PP COS III, a fine example of the galley type.

7. Cohen No. 1422, reverse the temple of Venus and of Rome erected by Hadrian on the Via Sacra. From the Yorke-Moore collection.



Mr. Harold Mattingly exhibited for Lt.-Col. G. B. Pears, R.E., a series of antoniniani of Trajan Decius from a recent find near Plevna.

Mr. William Gilbert showed an aureus of Faustina the Elder in fine condition, reverse legend, AETERNITAS and female figure more probably Fortuna (Lot 1534 in Vierordt collection).

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a bronze coin of Vabalathus, rev. AEQUITAS AVG., three varieties of bronze coins of Annius Verus, a second brass of Florian and an unpublished bronze coin of Carus and Carinus of Gaulish mint. Obv., Radiate busts r. CARUS ET CARINUS AUGG. Rev., Victory walking l., wreath and palm VICTORIA AUGG.

A discussion took place on the Government's proposal to charge admission to the British Museum, and the following resolution was unanimously passed and ordered to be sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"That this Society regrets to learn of the proposal to impose a charge for admission to the British Museum, feeling that the disadvantage and the discouragement of study and research, especially among beginners and chance visitors, will far outweigh the small income that will be produced."

Mr. G. C. Brooke discussed the series of harp groats struck at the Tower of London for Irish currency in the period from 1536 to the date of the alteration of the king's style from Dominus Hiberniae to Hiberniae Rex. This alteration is usually attributed to 1542, the proclamation of the new style being dated January, 1542; but the coins seem to show that there were issues still bearing the old style, Dominus Hiberniae, for some time after the death of Katherine Howard.

In the English coinage the existence of a few coins of the second (1526) issue bearing the new style, Hiberniae Rex, which always appears on the coins of the second issue (ordered by indenture of May, 1542) seemed to show that on English coins the new style was adopted immediately after the proclamation. But the date of the new coinage must be revised in the light of documentary evidence proving that the enhancement of gold, a feature of the coinage under the 1542 indenture, was not proclaimed until 1544. A curious anomaly of this period, 1542-4, was the existence of the Warden's accounts for a coinage of new gold (23 carat, with an angel valued at 8 shillings) in the months of July, 1542 to March, 1543, and of a similar account for the coinage of old gold (23.3½ carat, with an angel valued at 7/6, and 22 carat crown gold) in the months of September, 1543, to March, 1544, seeing that it was clearly impossible to revert to the old gold after putting the new into currency. The explanation may be found in the postponement till 1544 of the proclamation for the enhancement of gold, which the king intended to issue in 1542. Work had been done under the new indenture, but could not be put into currency; the money so coined was presumably melted down and a further issue made of the old or second coinage until in 1544 the enhancement of gold was proclaimed. Thus, the appearance of the new style, Rex Hiberniae, synchronizes on English and Irish coins and must be placed in 1543. The delay in adopting the new style on coins is explained by the new coinage of 1542-3 having to be scrapped, owing to the delay of the enhancement proclamation. The English coins of second issue with Rex Hiberniae are rare, and no doubt they are the coins struck between September, 1543, and March, 1544, as shown in the Warden's accounts.

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**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, April 13, 1923, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President Swanson presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Newell, Belden, Gutttag, Frey, Kohler, Boyd, Wormser, Smith, Blake, Connor, Merritt, Robertson, Reilly and Butler; Mrs. Wormser, Mrs. Swanson and Mr. Clive Jenkins, visiting.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved after corrections were made.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Newell: A large bronze of Latium, head of Apollo on both sides.

Mr. Gutttag: A number of coins, tokens, notes, etc., in the Civil War series. In commenting on his exhibit Mr. Gutttag said:

"You are all familiar to a certain extent with the various coins, notes,

etc., issued during the Civil War period. However, I thought it might interest you to see some of the different coins, papers, medals, etc., used during that time. Without doubt more tokens, notes, and medals were issued by private individuals during this period than at any other time in our history, and to make a collection in any way complete of this entire series seems to be difficult, as the deeper one gets into collecting these pieces the more varieties and different issues are discovered. Although I am collecting this series from beginning to end, with the exception of Confederate notes, had I realized the time my collection would consume to make it fairly representative, I feel I would not have had the courage to undertake it nor to go into it so deeply as I have. It is not my endeavor tonight to exhibit a great many varieties, but just a few of the various issues.

"I shall enumerate the various pieces which I am exhibiting: First—One in cardboard in various denominations from one cent up. Second—Plain paper. Third—A sutler paper card. The paper cards were issued in round, square and oblong shapes in many denominations. I particularly mention that for 6¼c. Fourth—The postage-stamp envelope. Fifth—The encased postage stamp. Sixth—The notes issued by private individuals. I specially call your attention to one issued by Gustavus Lindenmueller, 25c., with the advertisement 'Restaurant, 199-201-203-205 Bowery, New York.' Seventh—Fifty cents, fractional currency, with pen signatures of Colby and Spinner. Eighth—Specimens of fractional currency. Ninth—Civil War token in brass. Tenth—A crude store card of J. Scheck, watchmaker. Eleventh—Just a plain silver card with 'JKK 10c.' Twelfth—A mule of 'Rhode Island' on obverse 'Boston 1837' and with reverse 'C. 1863.' Thirteenth—In this lot I have included a few of the West Virginia, Rhode Island, and Tennessee cards. Fourteenth—A medal of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861. Fifteenth—Medalette of Jefferson Davis. Sixteenth—What is known as a Confederate token, 'Wealth of The South,' rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, 1860, and 'No Compromise—No Submission to the North.' Seventeenth—Restrike of the Confederate Half Dollar."

By Mr. Gutttag: Nova Constellatio, 1783, 100 mills, Liberty and Union, cent.

By Mr. Boyd: Early patterns for the coinage of the United States. Nova Constellatio—1783, C. 1 A, R. 3, extremely fine; 1783, 2 B, uncirculated; 1783, 3 C, proof; 1785, 2 A, R. 4, uncirculated; 1785, 1 B, R. 3, very fine; 1785, 3 B, extremely fine; 1785, 4 D, R. 6, fine; 1785, 4 C, R. 5, uncirculated. Fugio Dollars (pewter)—1776, "Currency," extremely fine; 1776, "Currency" (spelled with one "r"), extremely fine; Specimen, "E G, Fecit," very fine. Fugio Cents—1787, C. 43, uncirculated; 1787, C. 44, uncirculated. Massachusetts Pine Tree Shillings—1652, Crosby 1 A C, uncirculated; 1652, Crosby 12 L, uncirculated.

Mr. Wormser: Three of the Colorado gold issues—\$10 Pike's Peak, \$5 Mormon, lion, \$10 Baldwin, vaquero.

Mr. Blake: Specimens of the proposed new German coinage for 1913, which were never issued.

Mr. Swanson: Impression of a book cover design for the commemorative edition of the New York City directory. The model for the die was Mr. Swanson's work.

Mr. Boyd's letter on encased postage stamps was read, and a motion of thanks passed.

It was moved and carried that the list of Club members be sent to Miss Willoughby, as per her request.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject for the May meeting would be "Items Relating to the Spanish-American War."

Mr. Blake made a few remarks on numismatic propaganda.

It was moved and carried that the Club apply for Life Corporate Membership in the American Numismatic Association.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing Mr. J. J. Gonzales to membership in the Club.

Mrs. Sallie M. Wormser was unanimously elected to membership in the Club by a rising vote.

Mr. Swanson spoke of the work of the Club in connection with publicity to numismatics and suggested the forming of a committee to carry on such work. Mr. Blake, Mr. Frey and Mr. Boyd offered to serve on this committee.



Mr. Wormser moved that some member be appointed to write a story for the papers on Mr. Guttag's exhibit. Mr. Frey offered to write such a paper. Motion adopted.

Motion was made that a committee be appointed by the President from those who offered to serve. Motion carried.

Mr. Jenkins was asked to say a few words on his impression of the Club. Adjourned.—DUDLEY BUTLER, Acting Secretary.

**SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.**—The coinage during the reign of Carl XI, 1660-1697. Gold: Four ducats, 1669 RRR; ducat, 1661 RRR, 62 RRR, 63 RRR, 64 RR, 65 RR, 66 RR, 67 R, 68 R, 69 R, 70, 71 RR, 72, 73, 74 RR, 75 RR, 76 R, 77, 78, 79, 80 RR, 81, 82 RR, 83 R, 84 R, 85 R, 86 R, 87 R, 88 R, 89 R, 90 RR, 91 RR, 92 R, 94 RR, 95 RR, 97 RR, W. D. R;  $\frac{1}{4}$  ducat, 1692. Silver: Riksdaler, 1676 R; 8 mark, 1664, 65 R, 66, 67 R, 70 R, 72, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 R; 4 mark, 1664 R, 68 R, 69 R, 73 RR, 74 RRR, 81 RRR, 83 R, 84 R, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96; 2 mark, 1661 R, 62 R, 63 RR, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 R, 78 R, 79 RR, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 RRR; 1 mark, 1663 RR, 64 R, 65, 69 R, 71 R, 72 RR, 73 RR, 74 RR, 83 R, 84 R, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 R; 5 ore, 1690, 91, 92, 93, 94; 4 ore, 1665 RRR, 66 RRR, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 R, 84 R; 2 ore, 1664, 65, 66, 67, 68 RRR, 69 R; 1 ore, 1660 R, 61 R, 62 R, 63 R, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97. Gothenburg Mint, five shields in form of a cross on reverse: 8 mark, 1667 RRR, 70 R; 4 mark, 1668 RRR; 2 mark, 1669 R; 4 ore, portrait on obverse, 1669 R; 1 ore, like the Stockholm type, but without mintmark, 1669 R. Landskrona Mint, 2 mark, 1669 RRR; 2 ore, 1675 R, 1676 R. Copper: 1 ore S. M., 1669, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86;  $\frac{1}{6}$  ore S. M., 1666, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86;  $\frac{2}{3}$  ore K. M., 1661 R; 2 ore K. M., 1661, 62, 63, 64, 65; 1 ore K. M., 1661, 62, 63, 64;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ore K. M., 1661, 62, 63, 64. Of the rare 4 mark, 1668, is an extremely rare variety with the 4 in the value retrograde.

The 2 mark 1661 has an extremely rare variety, where the inner circle enclosing the legend is lacking. This hitherto unpublished, and perhaps unique, coin came from the I. Berghman collection, sold in 1920, and is illustrated here.



Sweden, 2 Mark, 1661.

Many minor variations on almost all the silver issues, but especially the 2-mark pieces. Of the copper issues the 1 ore S. M., 1673, has either a rose, a small or a large star in the lower angle of the arrows. The  $\frac{1}{6}$  ore S. M., 1673, has a very scarce variety without a star dividing the date. The 2 ore K. M., 1661, has a rare variety with ornaments both at the centre and at the corners of the shield. The issues vary also in regard to width of shields, size and spacing of letters, and interpunctuation, etc. The 1 ore K. M. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ore K. M. are very scarce, especially the latter.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 33rd street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the Society was held at the City Club on Friday, March 16, at a 6.30 o'clock dinner. President H. L. Wheeler was at the head of the table and the following members pres-

ent: Messrs. Wheeler, Davis, Faelten, Gifford, Dr. Perry, Shepardson, Stafford, Shumway, Willey and Comstock.

The report of Secretary Dr. Malcolm Storer was read and approved. A letter from him was shown, written in Tunis, on his way to Egypt. He reported having found no rare coins.

A letter was read from the American Numismatic Society, relative to a plan of the National Sculpture Society and the American Academy of Arts and Letters to form an exhibition of American Plastic Art in New York, and the undertaking commended. Besides this 1923 New York exhibition, the traveling exhibitions proposed were discussed, recalling that our Boston Museum of Fine Arts is generous in its display of sculpture, and that the Boston Numismatic Society has no room to exhibit in.

It was mentioned that the Monroe Doctrine Memorial Half Dollar will be coined in December of this year, as noted in the daily press.

Mr. Davis showed a very handsome presentation medal by British Guiana, in gold, with head of Victoria to left, dated 1885; a double thaler of Leopold, Archduke of Austria, in very fine condition.

Mr. Wheeler showed a Victoria war medal of South Africa, given to P. A. Lorde, 3d W. I. Regiment; a large Dubois bronze medal commemorating the sixth century of the Helvetic Confederation on August 1, 1891, showing most beautiful workmanship and artistic design; a medal of Harrison and Morton, 1889, in pewter, with head of Washington on reverse; a Hasty Pudding medal in silver; a Smith store card, No. 136, in fine condition.

Mr. Shepardson showed a silver medal of the 1909 Hudson celebration.

Mr. Comstock showed a gilded bronze medal of the French Exposition in Tunis in 1888, and a very fine cent of 1798, McGirk 4 F 10, a rare one of that date.—WM. O. COMSTOCK, Secretary pro tem.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The forty-ninth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, March 7. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Naerup, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Bohrisch, Boyer, Brown, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Leon, Sarett, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The application for membership of Edwin W. Williams was received.

Mr. Carlson demonstrated an improved method of taking impressions of coins and medals. Mr. Sternberg showed his method of bookkeeping and cataloging his collection.

Mr. Boyer gave us his impressions of the New York Convention of the A. N. A. and of his European trip, giving an interesting account of affairs in France.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Leon: Round and octagonal \$50 pieces of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and some rare Hungarian ducats.

By Mr. DeCou: A number of medals and store cards of Chicago.

By Mr. Davis: Varieties of Wood's halfpenny and farthing pieces and some Rosa Americana pieces.

By Mr. Hoogenboom: A medal struck in 1892, depicting the discovery of America, the landing of the Pilgrims, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

By Mr. Falk: 5 lira of Sardinia, 1827, and a series of coins of Italy from the time of the unification to the present. All denominations were shown in copper, nickel and silver.

By Mr. Josephson: Hamburg crown, 1730; a collection of paper money from South-American countries, including notes from Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Mexico, also some broken bank bills.

By Mr. Brown: A number of rare pieces of Swedish copper, including 8 ore klippe pieces of John III; 1 fyrk, half ore, 1 ore and 2 ore pieces of Gustavus II Adolphus, Christina and Charles XI, with varieties and mint marks of each issue.

By Mr. Carlson: 1 ore pieces of Frederick I, 2 ore silver mint pieces in



copper of Adolph Frederick, and Gustavus III of Sweden, with varieties of each issue; 8 solidi and 4 solidi pieces of Christian IV of Denmark, and a set of the silver coins of the same monarch bearing the motto "Justus Judex," with a Hebrew inscription in the field.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The fiftieth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, April 4. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Curtin, Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Leon, Miss Naerup, Messrs. Bohrisch, Boyer, Baumann, Brown, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Leon, Dr. Luttenberger, Sternberg, Strubinger, Struthers, Koenker, Williams and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

Messrs. Edwin L. Williams, and John Struthers, of Chicago, and Fred C. Boyd, of New York, were elected to membership. The resignation of Mr. Robert Wishnick, of Chicago, was accepted. A letter from Moritz Wormser was read by the Secretary.

Upon motion of Dr. Luttenberger, a committee was appointed to arrange for a picnic to be given in June.

Mr. Davis read a short paper on the effect of the advancement of science on numismatics.

Mr. Brown described the tin coins of Malacca, illustrating his talk with pieces from his exhibit.

Mr. Carlson gave a brief description of his exhibit of Scandinavian coins.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Falk: Small cents, 1856 to 1920.

By Mr. Lawless: Copper-nickel cents, 1856 to 1864; 15 Hard Times tokens and a number of Civil War tokens.

By Mr. Davis: Half dimes, 1850 to 1860, and 1870 to 1873, showing mint-mark varieties.

By Mr. Josephson: 40 francs, gold, of Napoleon, 1812; Lafayette dollar, and a Louisiana Exposition coin.

By Mr. Brown: Tin coins of Malacca, struck by the Portuguese during the reigns of Manuel I, John III and Sebastian, 1495 to 1578.

By Mr. Boyer: Two pieces of Swedish plate money, Hudson-Fulton medal, and the fourth medal of Belgium in the World War series.

By Mr. Kelly: Half disme, 1792, said to be struck from silver furnished by Washington; pattern cent, 1852; pattern half dollars, 1838 and 1859, and two patterns of the metric dollar of 1879.

By Mr. Jonas: Two commemorative thalers struck in Breslau in 1718 in honor of Johann Adrian von Plenken, who had held the office of Chancellor for 50 years, one being issued by the merchants of Breslau and one by his colleagues in office; also two Lincoln plaques.

By Dr. Luttenberger: So-called Centennial dollar; 3 marks, Germany, 1922, in aluminum; 50 pesos, gold, Mexico; 80 lira, gold, of Carl Felix of Sardinia, struck in 1828; piaster of Indo-China, and a set of the copper coins of Guernsey.

By Mr. Carlson: A complete set of all varieties of the copper ore pieces, S. M., of Charles XI; several varieties of 1 ore and half ore S. M. pieces of Christina of Sweden; 4-skilling klippe piece of Christian III, 1535; 4-skilling klippe of Frederick II, and a complete set of silver klippe crowning pieces of Frederick III, 1648, which were given out to the public as the royal procession came from the coronation.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The seventeenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, March 14th, at Weber's Restaurant, President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Joers, Bartlett, Hamilton, Harley, Freeman, Clark, Cathcart and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Clark read a paper on pattern and experimental coins, and exhibited, with the paper, pieces which he used for examples. It was very interesting and will be followed from time to time by additional papers.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Marcuson: Syria, Tetradrachm, Antiochus IV.

By Mr. Bartlett: 5 and 10 pfennig of Finland, uncirculated.

By Mr. Joers: First issue fractional currency, 50 cents, 16 mm. perforation, probably not more than six known; third issue, Fessenden, 25 cents, reverse inverted; fourth issue, Washington, brown seal, only three known.

By Mr. Fisher: Irish Gun Money, crown, half crown and shilling, and a collection of colonial and Washington coins, all in uncirculated condition.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

**PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—The 91st regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday evening, February 27th, 1923, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present were Messrs. Goldsmith, Goodman, Kraft, Mohr, Rausch, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell, West and Brandon.

After the ordinary routine business had been concluded an auction was held of several small lots of coins, Vice-President Turrill acting as auctioneer. The bidding was lively and, on the whole, satisfaction prevailed.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

**PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—The 92d regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday evening, March 27, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present were Messrs. Goodman, Kraft, Goldsmith, Mohr, Rausch, Sherow, Twitchell, Turrill, West and Brandon. Guest, Harvey L. Hansen, of Oakland, Cal.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. Goodman: A \$2 note of the Ivanpah Consolidated Mill and Mining Company, 309 California street, San Francisco. A brass medallet (?) having on the obverse a bust with the legend, "Nothing Is Impossible to Him Who Wills.—Kossuth." Reverse, an eagle as on the \$10 pieces of 1838 et seq., with the legend "United States, the Birthplace of Freedom." Edge reeded. Size 17. Good.

Mr. Kraft: Two ducats of Isabella and Ferdinand (circa 1490); rose noble of Edward IV; two ducats of Nuremburg, fifteenth century; Hungary, florin of Ludwig of Anjou (circa 1344); all of gold and in fine condition.

Mr. Brandon: Barcelona, five pesetas, 1809, obsidional, uncirculated; France, Second Republic, five francs, 1848, uncirculated; five francs, 1831, Louis Philippe, uncirculated; five francs, 1852, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, uncirculated.

Mr. West: War token of Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne, France, 1917, iron.

The meeting being adjourned, an auction was held with quite satisfactory results.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

### THORVALDSEN ORDER TO BE REVIVED.

While the Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen (1770-1844) lived in Rome the association of artists known as the "Pontemolle" instituted an order in his honor, known as the Boise Order. This order was given, among others, to the King of Bavaria, who was Thorvaldsen's friend and protector. Thorvaldsen himself carried it with great appreciation until his death. At the present time the Scandinavian Society in Rome, on motion of its temporary chairman, the writer Niels Hoffmeyer, has decided to revive this order. The directors of the society have appointed a committee to work out the plans for the distribution of the order.

H. L. H.



## Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

### QUESTIONS.

17. Which is the rarer of the 1797 United States silver half dollars—the one with six stars facing or the one with seven stars facing? About how many of the 1797 dollars are still extant?  
S. T. W.

18. I have been collecting war medals, decorations and orders for about thirty years and have paid Uncle Sam quite a sum in the way of duty on imported articles in that line. I am taxed 40 per cent. on "manufactured metal" and 60 per cent. on "manufactured silver and gold." Now comes an acquaintance who tells me that I need pay no duty unless I import such articles to sell, but as a collector, retaining them in my own possession, they are exempt from duty. If you can inform me as to this matter, I would be greatly obliged.  
DR. A. W. C.

### ANSWERS.

9. Get Green's Reference and Check Book, published in 1902. This gives you a record of coins minted since 1793 to 1901. From 1901 to 1909 I can supply the data. From 1910 to date, send to the Director of the Mint for his annual report for 1922. You will find the information on pages 92 to 97.  
A. W. M.

12. "PYR" means a pine cone, and it is a distinguishing feature on the coins of the bishopric and city of Augsburg. European numismatists usually refer to it as the Stadpyr, i. e., "the cone of the city." Leitzmann states that the design originally appeared about the year 1402 on a series of pfennige.  
CAXTON.

### NEW COIN-TOKENS FOR GREENLAND.

The Danish Cryolite Mining and Commercial Company, which controls the Cryolite mines at Ivigtut, in South Greenland, has issued a series of coin-tokens, ranging in value from 10 kroner down to 10 ore, for use at the mines. On the reverse they all carry the insignia of Greenland, a polar bear, which first appeared in the Danish royal seal of 1663, and on medals and coins from the reign of King Frederick III. The tokens were struck at the Royal Mint in Copenhagen.

### RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "D"; face plate number indistinct, the last two figures being 19; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is apparently printed from retouched photomechanical plates on genuine paper obtained by bleaching a one-dollar bill. The general appearance of the counterfeit is deceptive. The face of the portrait of Cleveland is not clearly defined, and does not stand out in relief from the background as in the genuine. In many places in the border design the fine lines of the lathe work are covered by solid black ink, due apparently to inexperience of the printer or the roughness of the paper caused by the bleaching process. This counterfeit is undoubtedly the work of the same person or persons responsible for the counterfeit \$20 Federal Reserve note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, described in our circular No. 501.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia; check letter "A"; face plate No. 33; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which red and blue silk threads have been distributed. The back of the bill is a vanadium print. The seal and numbers on the face of the bill have had blue coloring applied to them. The stiffness of the paper and the glazed appearance of the printing should attract attention immediately. The circulation of this counterfeit has been confined to less than a half dozen notes in the Southern section of the country.

\$10 National Currency Note on the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.; check letter "I"; Houston B. Teehee, Register of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of William McKinley. This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which a few fine silk threads have been distributed. The seal and numbering have had blue color applied over the original photographic impressions. The back has been subjected to a vanadium solution. The specimen at hand bears Treasury No. N599510E, and bank No. 151228. This counterfeit should be readily detected. Its circulation is confined to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "C"; the first two figures of the plate number 12; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is apparently printed from zinc-etched plates, on a single piece of paper bearing red and blue ink lines to imitate the fiber of the genuine. It is a very poor counterfeit, and should be readily detected. The specimen at hand comes from Detroit.

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "D"; plate number indistinct; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper, with silk threads distributed between them, and is such a poor counterfeit that it should be readily detected. The specimen at hand bears Treasury No. D18349000A, and was received from our Cleveland, Ohio, District.

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### THE NEW FRENCH VICTORY MEDAL.

According to "La Voix du Combattant" (Paris) for March 25, 1923, the result of the competition for the design of the French Victory Medal was made known on March 10 at the Grand Palais in Paris. M. Morlon received the first prize of 3000 francs, M. Pilet the second prize of 2000 francs and M. Mascaud the third prize of 1500 francs.

M. Morlon's winning design presents on the obverse a winged woman standing on a globe and carrying a sheathed sword. In her outstretched arms there is a laurel wreath and an olive branch. On the reverse is the inscription "R. F. de la Grande Guerre Pour la Civilization, 1914-1918."

It will be recalled that M. Morlon was the designer of the French Commemorative Medal. The Victory Medal was authorized under the law of July 20, 1922, and will be issued later this year.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

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### NEW SWISS FIVE-FRANC PIECE HAS HERALDIC FAULTS.

About a couple of years ago the cumbersome five-franc pieces which used to be common in Switzerland were withdrawn from circulation, partly because, owing to the high value of money in Switzerland, enormous quantities had been smuggled over the frontier from other countries in the Latin Monetary Union. Recently it was decided to reintroduce the five-franc piece, and the Swiss authorities made elaborate arrangements to obtain a suitable design.

A competition was opened for attractive prizes, and a squabble arose because certain professional designers were definitely paid to compete. As a result of the competition a design was accepted and the prize allotted, but



when the coins came to be minted the design was found to be technically unsuitable. A fresh competition was therefore held and eventually a design was obtained which appeared to satisfy everybody, and the new pieces are now coming into circulation.

Alas! All is not well even now. The Thurgauer Zeitung has discovered that the new ecu has two separate and distinct heraldic faults. In the first place, the surface of the shield is smooth like the cross, whereas in order to show that it is red—that is, a “field-gules”—it should have vertical parallel lines.

Then the federal cross is not according to statute. The arms are too short by three and a half millimeters. Their length in relation to width was fixed by an ordinance of December 12, 1889, which has been forgotten. It is not likely the new pieces will be withdrawn, but after so much care it is—“facheux.”—Geneva Dispatch in New York World.

### **“SPECIMEN” \$10,000 BILL CIRCULATES IN RUSSIA.**

Now comes a press story from Kiev, Russia, of how an American sailor and a \$10,000 bill recently disturbed the Ukrain money markets. It is said the sailor came from one of the American destroyers which put in now and then at Odessa, on the Black Sea. Where he got the \$10,000 bill is still a mystery, though it is inferred he acquired it in the China service. The bill had all the earmarks of United States legal tender, save that in a corner were printed four stars calling attention to the word “specimen.”

The bill appears to have been passed for a trillion or so roubles in Odessa, and gradually to have worked its way into the interior, leaving a trail of wonder and then of disaster as each of its various owners discovered the actual value of the paper.

Inquiry showed that the bill was part of some samples printed up for China some 40 years ago, when an endeavor was being made to persuade the Chinese to adopt paper money instead of silver, at least for large amounts. The Russian money changer said he had paid \$100 for the bill. “Now I guess I’ll have to sell it to somebody else,” he added.

### **FIRST GOLD COINS FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**

The “Mitteilungen,” January-February, 1923, of the Numismatic Society of Vienna, prints the following, which is no doubt authentic:

“The Ministry of Finance in Prague contemplates to issue the first Czech gold coins in the shape of ducats of two different designs in connection with the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic, namely, ordinary ducats and jubilee ducats with the dates 1918—1923. The obverse is to show St. Wenzeslaus, and the reverse the coat-of-arms of the State. It is significant that before settling on the pictures the design of the mediaeval Bohemian gold coins has been followed as a model.”

### **COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1923.**

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 137,250.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 10,850,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,199,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 1,431,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 2,000,000.

“Money may talk,” remarks the Arkansas Gazette, “but it seems to us that the dollar needs an amplifier.”—Boston Transcript.

### MEXICO'S GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

Consul-General Claude I. Dawson, Mexico, reported as follows under date of March 24, 1922:

During the year 1921 there were coined 180,400 gold pieces of the 50-peso denomination and 1,277,500 silver pieces of the 2-peso denomination, both of which were struck in commemoration of the centenary of Mexican independence, which was celebrated in September of last year. The issue of the 50-peso gold piece is authorized for indefinite coinage. This is known as the "Centenario," the local appellation of the coin, in the same way as the 20-peso piece is known as the "Azteca" and the 10-peso piece as the "Hidalgo." These, with the 5-peso, 2-peso, 50-centavo, and 2-peso new coins brings the total number of gold pieces in circulation up to six. The 2-peso silver piece becomes the largest in size among the silver coinage of the country, the next the 1-peso known as the "Duro," one-half peso called the "Tostone," 20-centavo piece, and 10-centavo piece. The new gold pieces maintain the well-known reputation of Mexican gold coinage for beauty of design and intrinsic value of the several denominations. The 50-peso and 20-peso coins above referred to have stamped thereon "Pure gold contents," this being 37½ grams for the 50-peso or "Centenario" piece, and 15 grams for the 20-peso or "Azteca" piece.

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P.

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### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for April 1, 1923.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.

First Vice-President, Frank H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.

Second Vice-President, M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, 1923.

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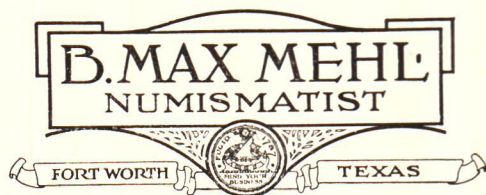
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